

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF PLANT PROTECTION

1936

No. 6

DISCOVERIES AND CURRENT EVENTS *

Eritrea: Locusts †

During the month of April, 1936, no locusts were reported in the Colony.

India: New Plant Diseases Recorded in 1935 ††

(Reported by Mr. L. D. GALLOWAY, Imperial Mycologist, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa).

<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	. .	Seedling diseases caused by <i>Helminthosporium haloides</i> Drech., <i>H. tetramera</i> McK., and <i>Pythium graminicolum</i> Subr. (specimens from Coimbatore).	✓
<i>Triticum vulgare</i>	. .	<i>Helminthosporium sativum</i> P. K. and B. causing 'black point'.	✓
<i>Zea mays</i>	. .	Purple leaf-stripe due to a bacterium.	
<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>	. .	Anthrax caused by <i>Colletotrichum curvatum</i> Bryant and Martin.	✓
<i>Delphinium</i> sp.	. .	<i>Urocystis sorosporioides</i> Koern. (specimen from Simla).	✓
<i>Tulipa</i> sp.	. .	<i>Puccinia prostii</i> Moug.	✓

(Reported by Mr. S. SUNDARARAMAN, Government Mycologist, Coimbatore, Madras).

<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>	. .	Yellowing disease due to a virus.	
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(Reported by Mr. R. S. JAI CHAND LUTHRA, Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Lyallpur, Punjab).

<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	. .	<i>Cytospora sacchari</i> Butl. <i>Cephalosporium</i> sp. (wilt).	
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	. .	<i>Phoma</i> sp. (spots on leaves and glumes).	
<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	. .	<i>Clasterosporium</i> sp. (leaf spot).	
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	. .	Splitting of fruits (cause not known).	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	. .	Splitting of fruits (cause not known).	

* Under this and the next heading the countries are arranged in French alphabetical order.

† Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Dr. ROLANDO GUIDOTTI, Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of Eritrea, transmitted by the Government of the Colony.

†† Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. L. D. GALLOWAY, M. A., Imperial Mycologist, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa, Bihar, India.

(Reported by Mr. H. CHAUDHURI, Professor of Botany, Lahore, Punjab).

<i>Pyrus malus</i>	. . .	<i>Oothecium indicum</i> .
<i>Punica granatum</i>	. . .	<i>Amphichaeta punicae</i> .
		<i>Podoplaconema</i> sp.
		<i>Plenodomus</i> sp.

(Reported by Mr. J. H. MITTER, University of Allahabad, U. P.).

<i>Argyrobolium flaccidum</i>	. . .	<i>Uromyces clivalis</i> Mitter.
<i>Thalictrum punduanum</i>	. . .	<i>Puccinia eutela</i> Syd.
<i>Hedyotis stylosa</i>	. . .	<i>Blastospora ascotela</i> Syd.
<i>Indigofera leptostachya</i>	. . .	<i>Ravenelia mitteri</i> Syd.
<i>Barleria cristata</i>	. . .	<i>Coleosporium mitteri</i> Syd.
<i>Achyranthes bidentata</i>	. . .	<i>Uredo verecunda</i> Syd.
<i>Desmodium tiliaefolium</i>	. . .	<i>Aecidium callianthum</i> Syd.
<i>Leucas mollissima</i>	. . .	<i>Aecidium leucadinum</i> Mitter.
<i>Strobilanthes alatus</i>	. . .	<i>Aecidium strobilanthinum</i> Mitter.
<i>Ficus foveolata</i>	. . .	<i>Phyllachora tandonii</i> Mitter.
<i>Andropogon nardus</i>	. . .	<i>Calochaetis indica</i> Syd. nov. gen. & nov. sp.
<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>	. . .	<i>Phomopsis artocarpi</i> Syd.
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	. . .	<i>Ciliochorella mangiferae</i> Syd. nov. gen. & nov. sp.
<i>Populus ciliata</i>	. . .	<i>Coniothyrium deviatum</i> Syd.
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	. . .	<i>Lamyella planiuscula</i> Syd.
<i>Lysimachia chenopodioides</i>	. . .	<i>Septoria mitteriana</i> Syd.
<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	. . .	<i>Cercoseptoria balsaminae</i> Syd.
<i>Cordia myxa</i>	. . .	<i>Cercospora myxa</i> Syd.

(Reported by Mr. C. E. PARKINSON, Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun).

<i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>	. . .	Witches-broom caused by a Pyrenomycete and <i>Marasmius</i> sp. (Chakrota Forest Division).
<i>Arundinaria falcata</i>	. . .	Witches-broom caused by a Pyrenomycete (Chakrota Forest Division).
<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	. . .	Pyrenomycete (Lansdowne Forest Division).

(Reported by Mr. A. C. TUNSTALL, Mycologist, Indian Tea Association, Tocklai Experiment Station, Cinnamara, Assam).

<i>Camellia thea</i>	. . .	Seedling disease due to <i>Hendersonina sacchari</i> (?)
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(Reported by Mr. S. L. AJREKAR, Professor of Botany, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Bombay).

<i>Vitis woodrowii</i>	. . .	<i>Aecidium</i> sp. (Poona).
<i>Spermocoe stricta</i>	. . .	<i>Puccinia</i> sp. (Poona).

(Reported by the Director of Agriculture, Baroda State, Baroda).

<i>Allium cepa</i>	. . .	<i>Aspergillus</i> sp. causing storage rot.
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Mozambique: Locust Movements (*Nomadacris septemfasciata* and *Locusta migratoria migratorioides* *)

During the month of February, 1936, from the North of the Colony information continued to be assembled on the presence of hoppers of the red locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*), which shown this part of the country to be in a truly enviable position.

In the districts of the South, and principally in that of Inhambane which was considerably infested last year, the present situation may be said to be much more favorable. In Inhambane there are a few scattered bands of hoppers and in the district of Lourenço Marques the number of localities infested is less and the infestation is less extensive than in the same period of last year.

The regions where the situation appears to be practically stationary are the basin of the Zambesi and the hydrographic zones of that river.

The regularity of the rains, though more premature in certain places than in others, and abnormality of the period of maturation of the eggs, accounts for the enormous differences observed in the age of the hoppers which composed the bands, where insects of the second stage were observed and others verging on the adult stage.

The control of this pest has been carried out throughout the whole Colony and a few centres of hopper bands have been destroyed.

Up to the present no diseases or parasites of the locusts have been observed, though it is expected that *Empusa grylli* will shortly appear on account of the present humid conditions which may influence its development.

Southern Rhodesia: Locust Invasion, 1932-1936 †

Monthly Report No. 40. March, 1936.

The only species of locust recorded in the Colony during the month has been the Red Locust (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*, Serv.).

No winged swarms have been reported since the 2nd. On that date a very large swarm harassed by great numbers of 'locust birds', probably storks, was observed near Que Que in the Gwelo District.

Hoppers have appeared to a greater or lesser extent in the districts of Darwin, Hartley, Lomagundi, Mazoe, Chibi, Makone and Salisbury. These have been or are being effectively destroyed.

Experiments with a poisoned bait evolved in the Union of South Africa and consisting of 1 lb. of arsenite of sodium (80 %), 7 lbs. of molasses and 92 lbs. of maize meal have given encouraging results against first and second stage hoppers, even under decidedly humid conditions. This bait should prove of particular value in cases where hoppers have hatched amongst growing crops.

* Communication from Mr. JÚLIO GARDÉ ALFARO CARDOSO, Chief of the Entomological Section, Lourenço Marques, transmitted to the Institute by the 'Repartição Técnica de Agricultura' of the Colony.

† Communication from the official correspondent of the Institute, Mr. RUPERT W. JACK, F. E. S., Chief Entomologist, Agricultural Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Stomatorrhina lunata, F. has been recorded attacking the eggs in one district. Otherwise there is no record of parasites or disease.

The weather throughout the month has been about normal in regard to mean temperature, but with a slightly subnormal range. Humidity and rainfall have been above normal.

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

Germany. — By Circular of 31 January, 1936, relative to the control of corn weevil [*Calandra granaria*] with a mixture of carbonic acid and ethylene oxide, the use of the preparation 'Cartox' has been facilitated. In derogating from the regulations established by the Decree of 26 February, 1932 forbidding the use of ethylene oxide [see this *Bulletin*, 1932, No. 6, p. 99], the use of this preparation should be permitted to all persons, on request, who produce a certificate from a manufacturer stating that the said person has been informed of the method of using the preparation.

Instructions for use and a special apparatus for measuring the concentration of the gas is attached to this Circular. (*Ämtliche Pflanzenschutzbestimmungen*, Berlin, 1. Mai 1936, Bd. VIII, Nr. 3, S. 75-78).

* * By Decree of 6 April, 1936, it is forbidden to use phosphuretted hydrogen and preparations giving off this poisonous gas in the control of plant and animal parasites, including vermin.

The authorities, however, may authorise persons or firms to use these products on condition that certain conditions are complied with. These conditions are similar to those established for the use of ethylene oxide. In respect of the provision of disinfected premises for persons interested, the present Decree only requires that they should be carefully aired after the operations of disinfection.

The directors of the operations should draw up a protocol indicating: the place and date of disinfection, the nature of the premises treated, the quantity of disinfectant used, the names of the persons who have carried out the work.

The receptacles containing the disinfectant and the residues of the disinfectant should be buried in the ground. (*Ibid.*, S. 72-74).

* * By Circular of 18 April, 1936, the use of preparations, giving off phosphuretted hydrogen, in the control of corn weevil, has been facilitated in cases where the preparation 'Delicia' is to be used for disinfecting stocks of cereals in peasant farms. The officials of the Plant Protection Service in charge of this work of disinfection are exempted from certain regulations established by the Decree of 6 April, 1936 forbidding the use of phosphuretted hydrogen. (*Ibid.*, S. 74-75).

Argentine Republic. — By Decree No. 70.859 of 15 November, 1935, it is established that the acquisition of locust eggs [*Schistocerca paranensis*] authorised by Decree No. 70.519 of the 12th of the same month [see this *Bulletin*, 1936, No. 5, p. 101], will be effected at the price of 10 'centavos' per kilogramme.

The eggs should be washed, dry and absolutely free from extraneous matter. The total sum of 150 000 'pesos' may be expended on these operations. (*Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 6 de febrero de 1936, año XLIV, núm. 12.485, pág. 212).

* * By Decree No. 71.331 of 23 November, 1935, and with a view to preventing the possible infestation of orchards in the provinces of La Rioja and Catamarca by the Oriental Peach Moth (*Cydia (Laspeyresia) molesta*) it is prohibited to use and transport cases known as 'cajón fruter de retorno' for the consignment of fresh fruit and garden produce destined for the above mentioned provinces. (*Ibid.*, 14 de febrero de 1936, núm. 12.492, pág. 560).

* * The Decree No. 72.094 of 4 December, 1935, authorises the port of Bahía Blanca, as from 1 January, 1936, for the export of fresh fruit subject to the conditions established for the other authorised ports in the country. (*Ibid.*, 22 de febrero de 1936, núm. 12.499, pág. 907).

* * By Decree No. 72.745 of 13 December, 1935, the national bodies which possess crops determined in the Decree No. 69.693 of 26 October of the same year, will receive, gratuitously, barriers for the control of locusts [*Schist. paranensis*] in accordance with the provisions established in the above mentioned Decree. (*Ibid.*, 12 marzo de 1936, núm. 12.513, págs. 486 y 487).

* * The Decree No. 74.281 of 27 December, 1935, authorises the Department of Agriculture to spend the sum of 100 000 'pesos' for the season 1936, on expenditure, during that period, on carrying out the work of investigation and study of the locusts [*Schist. paranensis*] which have been carried out since the year 1933 by the Central Commission for Locust Investigations, dependent on the 'Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal' of the said Ministry, for the purpose of finding the method of controlling this pest by scientific means, for carrying out investigations for this purpose, encouraging technical collaboration, nominating Commissions for studying and putting into effect Conventions with neighbouring Nations in order to destroy the pest by all possible means. The Inter-American Conference for locust control which should have taken place in Buenos Aires in December, 1935, as agreed upon in the similar Conference held in the Uruguay in 1934 is postponed [see this *Bulletin*, 1935, No. 4, pp. 83-85, and 1936, No. 3, pp. 62-63]. (*Ibid.*, 3 de abril de 1936, núm. 12.531, págs. 102 y 103).

* * The Decree No. 74.335 of the same date authorises the Department of Agriculture to spend the sum of 50 000 'pesos' on the installation and upkeep, and all expenditure relative thereto, of two phytopathological laboratories and two insectariums, during the year 1936, which will function under the supervision of the 'Dirección de Sanidad Vegetal' in the Province of Córdoba, Islands of the Delta of Paraná and Provinces of Corrientes and Mendoza respectively. (*Ibid.*, pág. 103).

* * The Decree No. 76.658 of 12 February, 1936, authorises the use, up to 15 March and for only one time, of the 'cajones fruter de retorno' existing in the provinces of La Rioja and Catamarca, exclusively for the transport of fresh

fruit and garden produce from the said provinces to all other parts of the country, with the exclusion of the territories of Río Negro, Neuquén, region at Sud de Bahía Blanca and the provinces of Córdoba, San Juan, and Mendoza. (*Ibid.*, 15 de febrero de 1936, núm. 12.493, pág. 628).

* * The Decree No. 76.891 of 18 February, 1936, in accordance with the Law No. 4863 and in conformity with Article 19 of the said Law, establishes the new regulations to which will be subject, as from 1 March, 1936, ornamental, forest and fruits plants or parts of these plants, with the exception of the flowers, fruits and seeds, for transit throughout the whole territory of the Republic.

The Decree No. 36.741 of 20 February, 1934 [see this *Bulletin*, 1934, No. 5, pp. 104-105] and all the dispositions which are in contrast with the present Decree are revoked. (*Ibid.*, 21 de febrero de 1936, núm. 12.498, págs. 863 y 864).

Australia (Commonwealth of). — By Quarantine Proclamation No. 5P of 11 September, 1935 the Governor-General has declared:—

(a) That any article infested with any of the noxious insects or pests specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation is likely to introduce a pest affecting plants and the importation of any such article except in accordance with the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations is prohibited;

(b) The pests specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation to be diseases affecting plantes and the introduction of such diseases is prohibited.

THE SCHEDULE.

<i>Acarina</i>	.. . .	Mites and ticks.
<i>Aegeriidae</i>	.. . .	Peach plum and currant borers.
<i>Agromyzidae</i>	.. . .	Leaf and stem miners.
<i>Aleurodidae</i>	.. . .	White flies.
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	.. . .	Peach twig borer.
<i>Anobiidae</i>	.. . .	Timber and stored products beetles.
<i>Anomala orientalis</i>	.. . .	Hawaiian sugar cane white grub.
<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>	.. . .	Cotton boll weevil.
<i>Anthomyidae</i>	.. . .	Root maggot flies.
<i>Bostrychidae</i>	.. . .	Tree borers.
<i>Bruchidae</i>	.. . .	Pea and bean weevils.
<i>Buprestidae</i>	.. . .	Tree and timber borers.
<i>Busseola fusca</i>	.. . .	Maize stalk borers.
<i>Cecidomyiidae</i>	.. . .	Gall midges.
<i>Cephidæ</i>	.. . .	Steam boring saw flies.
<i>Cerambycidae</i>	.. . .	Tree borers.
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	.. . .	Mediterranean fruit fly.
<i>Chilo simplex</i>	.. . .	Rice borer.
<i>Chrysomelidae</i>	.. . .	Leaf eating beetles.
<i>Coccidae</i>	.. . .	Scale insects and mealy bugs.
<i>Collembola</i>	.. . .	Spring tails.
<i>Cossidae</i>	.. . .	Wood boring moths.
<i>Ctenopseustis obliquana</i>	.. . .	New Zealand peach tip moth.
<i>Curculionidae</i>	.. . .	Weevils.
<i>Delphacidae</i>	.. . .	Leaf hoppers.
<i>Dermestidae</i>	.. . .	Carpet and skin beetles.
<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>	.. . .	Sugar cane borer.
<i>Earias</i>	.. . .	Cotton boll moths.
<i>Ephestia</i>	.. . .	Tobacco and stored food moths.

<i>Eumerus</i>		Bulb flies.
<i>Eurytomidae</i>		Glass and seed wasps.
<i>Formicidae</i>		Ants.
<i>Gelechiidae</i>		Twig, leaf and seed moths.
<i>Hepialidae</i>		Wood boring moths.
<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i>		Argentine ant.
<i>Isoptera</i>		Termites or white ants.
<i>Jassidae</i>		Leaf hoppers.
<i>Lasiocampidae</i>		Tent caterpillars.
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>		Colorado potato beetle.
<i>Lyctidae</i>		Powderpost beetles.
<i>Lymantriidae</i>		Tussock moths.
<i>Mayetiola (Phytophaga) dest uctor</i>		Hessian fly.
<i>Merodon</i>		Bulb flies.
<i>Nitidulidae</i>		Fruit beetles.
<i>Noctuidae</i>		Armyworm and cutworm moths.
<i>Pantomorus fulleri</i>		Fuller's rose beetle.
<i>Pentatomidae</i>		Shield bugs.
<i>Phthorimaea</i>		Tobacco and potato moths.
<i>Phylloxera vastatrix</i>		Grape phylloxera.
<i>Pieris</i>		Cabbage butterflies.
<i>Platyedra gossypiella</i>		Pink boll worm.
<i>Popillia japonica</i>		Japanese beetle.
<i>Porthetria dispar</i>		Gipsy moth.
<i>Prionoplus reticulatus</i>		Huhu Huhu beetle.
<i>Pyralidae</i>		Leaf rollers.
<i>Pyrausta nubilalis</i>		European corn borer.
<i>Scarabaeidae</i>		White grub beetles.
<i>Schoenobius</i>		Rice borers.
<i>Scolytidae</i>		Bark beetles.
<i>Siricidae</i>		Wood wasps.
<i>Stirastoma</i>		Cacao beetles.
<i>Thysanoptera</i>		Thrips.
<i>Tineidae</i>		Clothes moths.
<i>Tortricidae</i>		Leaf and fruit moths.
<i>Trypetidae</i>		Fruit flies.
<i>Xanthorhoe</i>		New Zealand flax root borer.

(Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, Canberra, 19th September, 1935, No. 49, p. 1337).

** By Quarantine Proclamation No. 6P of 11 September, 1935 the weed pests specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation are declared to be diseases affecting plants and the introduction into Australia of such diseases is prohibited.

THE SCHEDULE.

<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.		Fool's parsley.
<i>Alhagi camelorum</i> Fisch.		Camel thorn.
<i>Allium triquetrum</i> L.		Angled onion.
<i>Altherrnanthera achyrantha</i> R. Br. var. <i>echinata</i>		Khaki weed.
<i>Ambrosia</i> spp.		Ragweeds.
<i>Antholysa aethiopica</i> L.		African corn flag.
<i>Arctium lappa</i> L.		Burdock.
<i>Asperula orientalis</i> Boiss. & Hohen.		Oriental woodruff.
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i> L.		Onion weed.
<i>Atropa belladonna</i> L.		Deadly nightshade.
<i>Bartsia trixago</i> L.		Pink bartsia.
<i>Bartsia viscosa</i> L.		Sticky weed, tar weed.
<i>Bidens</i> spp.		Beggar ticks.

<i>Brassica sinapistrum</i> L.	Charlock.
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i> Gouan	Wild turnip.
<i>Carthamus</i> spp.	Thistles.
<i>Centaurea</i> spp.	Thistles.
<i>Cnicus</i> spp. (including <i>C. arvensis</i> Hoffm. Syn. <i>Carduus arvensis</i> , <i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Thistles (including Californian thistle).
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i> L.	Skeleton weed.
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> L.	Ox-eye daisy.
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i> L.	Cowbane.
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> L.	Water or spotted hemlock.
<i>Cicuta virosa</i> L.	Cowbane.
<i>Conium</i> spp.	Hemlocks.
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Bindweed.
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	Dodders.
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	Cardoon.
<i>Datura</i> spp.	Thorn apples.
<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> Mill.	Teazle.
<i>Echinosperrum</i> spp.	Stickweeds.
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i> L.	Carnation weed.
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i> L.	Carnation weed.
<i>Gilia</i> (<i>Navarretia</i>) <i>squarrosa</i> Hook. & Arn.	California stinkweed.
<i>Guizotia abyssinica</i> Cass.	Niger.
<i>Homeria collina</i> Vent.	One-leaved Cape tulip.
<i>Homeria miniata</i> Sweet	Two-leaved Cape tulip.
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	Henbane.
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> L.	Tutsan.
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	St. John's Wort.
<i>Iva axillaris</i> Pursh.	Poverty weed.
<i>Jatropha</i> spp.	Barbadoes nut or Physic nut.
<i>Lepidium draba</i> L.	Hoary cress.
<i>Lychnis</i> spp. (<i>Githago</i>)	Corn cockles.
<i>Lycium chinense</i> Mill.	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Miers	Box thorns.
<i>Lycium horridum</i> Phil.	
<i>Melilotus indica</i> All.	Hexham scent.
<i>Myagrurn perfoliatum</i> L.	Muskweed.
<i>Onopordon</i> spp.	Scotch thistles.
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly pears.
<i>Oryza sativa rufipogon</i>	Red rice.
<i>Physalis lanceolata</i> Mich.	Prairie ground cherry.
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	Mild radish.
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> All.	Giant mustard.
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Castor-oil bean.
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> L.	Sweet briar.
<i>Romulea</i> spp.	Onion weeds.
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L.	Blackberry.
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i> Willd.	Italian blackberry.
<i>Salsola</i> spp.	Roly poly.
<i>Saponaria vaccaria</i> L.	Cow soapwort.
<i>Scolymus maculatus</i> L.	Spotted thistle.
<i>Siles cucubalus</i> Wibel.	Bladder campion.
<i>Silybum marianum</i> Gaertn.	Variegated thistle.
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dun.	Buffalo burr.
<i>Solanum sodomaeum</i> L.	Apple of Sodom.
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	Perennial sow thistle.
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	Wild garlic.
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	Caltrops.
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.	Coltsfoot.
<i>Xanthium</i> spp.	Burrs.

* * By Quarantine Proclamation No. 4P of 17 September, 1935 the Governor-General declares:—

(a) That any article infected with any of the diseases or disease agents specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation, is likely to introduce disease affecting plants and prohibit the importation of any such article, except in accordance with the Quarantine (Plants) Regulations.

(b) The germs, microbes, fungi, Schizomycetes (including bacteria, Actinomycetes and slime moulds), viruses, and disease agents, specified in the Schedule to this Proclamation to be diseases affecting plants and prohibit the introduction into Australia of such diseases.

THE SCHEDULE.

(1) Cultures or cultivated virus on artificial media of any disease agent capable of producing any disease in plants.

(2) The diseases hereunder, namely:—

<i>Actinomyces</i>		
<i>Alternaria</i>		
<i>Aplanobacter</i>	..	Bacterial diseases.
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	..	(Root rot).
<i>Aschersonia</i>		
<i>Ascochyta</i>	..	(Leaf spots).
<i>Bacillus</i>		
<i>Bacterium</i>		
<i>Botrytis</i>	..	(e. g., <i>B. cinerea</i>).
<i>Botryosphaeria</i>	..	(e. g., <i>B. ribis</i> , currant cane blight).
<i>Bremia</i>	..	(downy mildews, e. g., <i>B. lactucae</i>).
<i>Ceratostomella</i>		
<i>Cercospora</i>	..	(<i>C. circumcissa</i> , shot hole).
<i>Cercospora</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. theae</i> , leaf disease of tea).
<i>Cladosporium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. carpophilum</i> , freckle).
<i>Clasterosporium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. carpophilum</i>).
<i>Claviceps purpurea</i>	..	(Ergot).
<i>Colletotrichum</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. gossypii</i> , cotton wilt).
<i>Coniothyrium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. fuckelii</i> , rose canker).
<i>Corticium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. vagum</i> var. <i>solani</i>).
<i>Coryneum</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. beiserinckii</i>).
<i>Cronartium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. ribicola</i> , pine leaf blister rust).
<i>Cryptosporella</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. viticola</i> , dead arm of grapes).
<i>Cylindrosporium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. padi</i> , cherry-leaf blight).
<i>Cytospora</i>	..	(e. g., <i>C. ambiens</i>).
<i>Dasyscypha</i>	..	(e. g., <i>D. calycina</i> , larch canker).
<i>Dematophora</i>	..	(e. g., <i>D. necatrix</i> , white root rot).
<i>Diaporthe</i>	..	(e. g., <i>D. parasitica</i> , chestnut blight).
<i>Didymella</i>	..	(e. g., <i>D. citri</i> , orange-tree canker).
<i>Diplodia</i>	..	(e. g., <i>D. zeae</i> , corn dry rot).
<i>Dothiorella</i>	..	(e. g., <i>D. mali</i> , apple canker).
<i>Endothia</i>	..	(e. g., <i>E. parasitica</i> , chestnut blight).
<i>Erysiphaceae</i>	..	(Powdery mildews).
<i>Exoascus</i>	..	(e. g., <i>E. deformans</i> , peach leaf curl).
<i>Exobasidium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>E. vexans</i> , tea-leaf blister blight).
<i>Fabraea</i>	..	(e. g., <i>F. maculata</i> , pear leaf spot).
<i>Fomes</i>	..	(e. g., <i>F. semitostus</i> , Hevea root rot).
<i>Fusicariella</i>	..	(e. g., <i>F. atrovirens</i> , onion black mould).
<i>Fusarium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>F. trichothecoides</i> , potato dry rot).
<i>Gibberella</i>	..	(e. g., <i>G. saubinetii</i> , wheat scab).
<i>Gloeosporium</i>	..	(e. g., <i>G. fructigenum</i> , ripe rot).

<i>Gnomonia</i>		(e. g., <i>G. erythrostoma</i> , cherry-leaf scorch).
<i>Graphiola</i>		(e. g., <i>G. phoenicis</i> , palm leaf spot).
<i>Graphium</i>		(e. g., <i>G. ulmi</i> , elm disease).
<i>Guignardia</i>		(e. g., <i>G. bidwellii</i> , black rot of grape).
<i>Gymnosporangium</i>		(Rusts: e. g., white cedar).
<i>Helminthosporium</i>		(e. g., <i>H. bromineum</i> , barley leaf stripe).
<i>Hemileia</i>		(e. g., <i>H. vastatrix</i> , coffee leaf disease).
<i>Heterosporium</i>		(e. g., <i>H. echinulatum</i> , carnation leaf mould).
<i>Leptosphaeria</i>		(e. g., <i>L. herpotrichoides</i> , stem blight of rye).
<i>Macrosporium</i>		
<i>Marssonina</i>		(e. g., <i>M. populi</i> , anthracnose of poplar).
<i>Melanomma</i>		(e. g., <i>M. glumarum</i> , glume blotch of rice).
Mosaic diseases		(Viruses).
<i>Mycosphaerella</i>		
<i>Myxomycetes</i>		(Slime moulds).
<i>Necator</i>		(e. g., <i>N. decretus</i> , coffee-twig disease).
<i>Nectria</i>		(e. g., <i>N. ditissima</i>).
<i>Neocosmospora</i>		(e. g., <i>N. vasinfecta</i> , cotton wilt).
<i>Oomycetes</i>		
<i>Oospora</i>		
<i>Ophiobolus</i>		(e. g., <i>O. cariceti</i> , foot rot).
<i>Ozonium</i>		(e. g., <i>O. omnivorum</i> , root rot of cotton).
Peach rosette, yellows, little peach, phony or other virus diseases.		
Peanut rosette		(Virus).
<i>Peridermium</i>		(e. g., <i>P. strobi</i> , pine blister blight).
<i>Peronosporaceae</i>		(Downy mildews).
<i>Pestalozzia</i>		(e. g., <i>P. guepini</i> , grey blight of tea).
<i>Phoma</i>		(e. g., <i>P. oleracea</i> , cabbage black spot).
<i>Phomopsis</i>		(e. g., <i>P. citri</i> , citrus melanose).
<i>Phragmidium</i>		(e. g., <i>P. subcorticatum</i> , rose rust).
<i>Phycomyces</i>		
<i>Phyllosticta</i>		(e. g., <i>P. prunicola</i> , shot hole).
<i>Physalospora</i>		(e. g., <i>P. cydoniae</i> , black rot of apple).
<i>Physoderma</i>		(e. g., <i>P. zeae-maydis</i>).
<i>Phymatotrichum</i>		
<i>Phytomonas</i>		(e. g., <i>P. rubrilineans</i>).
<i>Phytophthora</i>		(e. g., <i>P. infestans</i> , late blight of potato).
<i>Piricularia</i>		(e. g., <i>P. oryzae</i> , rice blast).
<i>Plasmodiophora</i>		(e. g., <i>P. brassicae</i> , club root of cabbage).
<i>Plasmopara</i>		(e. g., <i>P. viticola</i> , downy mildew of grape).
<i>Plowrightia</i>		(e. g., <i>P. morbosa</i> , black knot).
<i>Podosphaera</i>		(e. g., <i>P. oxyacanthae</i> , powdery mildew).
<i>Polyporus</i>		(e. g., <i>P. ponderosus</i> , red rot of pine).
<i>Polystictus</i>		(e. g., <i>P. versicolor</i> , heart rot).
<i>Pseudomonas</i>		(e. g., <i>P. citri</i> , citrus canker).
<i>Pseudoperonospora</i>		(e. g., <i>P. humuli</i> , downy mildew of hops).
<i>Pythiacystis</i>		(e. g., <i>P. citrophthora</i> , citrus gummosis).
<i>Pythium</i>		(e. g., <i>P. palmivorum</i> , bud rot of palms).
<i>Ramularia</i>		(e. g., <i>R. necator</i> , cacao seed mould).

<i>Rhizoctonia</i>		(e. g., <i>R. solani</i> , potato scab).
<i>Rosellinia</i>		(e. g., <i>R. necatrix</i> , white root rot).
<i>Sclerotium</i>		(e. g., <i>S. vofssii</i>).
<i>Sclerospora</i>		(e. g., <i>S. macrospora</i> , downy mildew of maize).
<i>Sclerotinia</i>		(e. g., <i>S. cinerea</i>).
<i>Septoria</i>		(e. g., <i>S. petroselinii</i> , late blight of celery).
<i>Sphaceloma</i>		(e. g., <i>S. populi</i> on poplars).
<i>Sphaerella</i>		(e. g., <i>S. fragariae</i> , strawberry leaf spot).
<i>Sphaeronema</i>		
<i>Sphaeropsis</i>		(e. g., <i>S. malorum</i> , black rot of apple).
<i>Sphaerostilbe</i>		(e. g., <i>flavida</i> , coffee spot).
<i>Sphaerotheca</i>		(e. g., <i>S. pannosa</i> , powdery mildew of rose).
<i>Spongospora</i>		(e. g., <i>S. subterranea</i> , powdery scab of potato).
<i>Sporotrichum</i>		(e. g., <i>S. anthophilum</i> , carnation bud rot).
Spotted wilt of tomato		(Virus disease).
<i>Stereum</i>		(e. g., <i>S. purpureum</i> , silver leaf).
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>		(Potato wart).
<i>Taphrina</i>		(e. g., <i>T. bullata</i> , pear leaf blister).
<i>Thielavia</i>		(e. g., <i>T. basicola</i> , black root rot).
<i>Tilletiaceae</i>		(Smuts).
<i>Trametes</i>		(e. g., <i>T. pini</i> , dry rot of pine).
<i>Trichoderma</i>		(e. g., <i>T. koningi</i>).
<i>Tubercularia</i>		(e. g., <i>T. vulgaris</i> , coral spot).
<i>Uncinula</i>		(e. g., <i>U. spiralis</i> , powdery mildew of grape).
<i>Uredineae</i>		(Rusts).
<i>Urocystis</i>		(e. g., <i>U. cepulae</i> , onion smut).
<i>Urophlyctis</i>		(e. g., <i>U. alfalfae</i> , crown gall of lucerne).
<i>Ustilaginaceae</i>		(Smuts).
<i>Valsa</i>		(e. g., <i>V. leucostoma</i> , die-back).
<i>Venturia</i>		(e. g., <i>V. inaequalis</i> , apple scab).
<i>Vermicularia</i>		(e. g., <i>V. circinans</i> , onion rot).
<i>Xylaria</i>		(e. g., <i>X. thwaitesii</i> on rubber).

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1379-1380).

Australia (South Australia). — The Act No. 2236 of 12 December, 1935, which may be cited as the 'Noxious Weeds Act Amendment Act, 1935', amends the Noxious Weeds Act, 1931. (Anno vicesimo sexto Georgii V Regis. A. D. 1935. No. 2236. An Act to amend the Noxious Weeds Act, 1931. [Assented to, 12th December, 1935], Adelaide, 1935, 2 pp.).

* * The Act No. 2240 of 19 December, 1935, which may be cited as the 'Phylloxera Act Amendment Act, 1935', amends the Phylloxera Acts, 1899 to 1930. (No. 2240. An Act to amend the Phylloxera Acts, 1899 to 1930. [Assented to, 19th December, 1935], 5 pp.).

* * The Act No. 2254 of 21 December, 1935, which may be cited as the 'Vermin Act Amendment Act, 1935', amends the Vermin Act, 1931, and the Loans for Fencing and Water Piping Act, 1930. (No. 2254. An Act to amend the Vermin Act, 1931, and the Loans for Fencing and Water Piping Act, 1930. [Assented to, 21st December, 1935], 15 pp.).

Australia (Victoria). — The Act No. 4295 of 2 September, 1935, which may be cited as the Fungicide Act, 1935, amends the Fungicide Act, 1928. (1935. Victoria. Anno vicesimo sexto Georgii Quinti Regis. No. 4295. An Act to amend the *Fungicide Act*, 1928 [2nd September, 1935], Melbourne, 1935, 6 pp.).

Chile. — The Law No. 5,749 of 27 November, 1935, authorises the President of the Republic to expend the sum of 100 000 'pesos' for the construction and equipment of an insectarium in the commune of La Cruz, Department of Quillota, on the land conceded for this purpose by the Ministry of Land and Colonisation.

Authorisation is also given to the President of the Republic to utilise the sum of 500 000 'pesos', from the funds provided for by the Law No. 5,504 of 2 October, 1934, for indemnifying farmers and fruit growers for losses sustained by them as the result of the work carried out during the control of the fruit fly [*Anastrepha peruviana*] in the Department of Arica.

The tax of 2 'centavos' on the exportation of dried and preserved fruits and of 1 'centavo' on the exportation of fresh fruit, established in Article 2 of the Law No. 5,504, will be reduced to one half and one quarter of a 'centavo' respectively. (*Diario Oficial de la República de Chile*, Santiago, 4 de diciembre de 1935, año LVIII, núm. 17,333, pág. 3793).

Colombia. — The Decree No. 248 of 12 February, 1936, invests the Inspectors of the National Coffee-growers Federation with the attributes of National Inspectors of 'Sanidad Vegetal', all the corresponding attributes of 'Policía Sanitaria' and places them under the direction of the Chief of the Commission of 'Sanidad Vegetal' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. (*República de Colombia. Diario Oficial*, Bogotá, 29 de febrero de 1936, año LXXII, núm. 23123, pág. 477).

Belgian Congo. — By Ordinance No. 159/Agri., of 6 December, 1935, the dispositions of the Ordinance No. 144 bis/Agri., of 31 October, 1935 [see this *Bulletin*, 1936, No. 5, p. 105] regulating the cultivation, trade and purchase of cotton in the free zones, are applicable to certain regions of the territories of Malonga and Sandoa. (*Bulletin Administratif du Congo Belge*, [Léopoldville-Kalina], 25 décembre 1935, 24^{me} année, n° 24, p. 843-846).

* * By Ordinance No. 166/Agri., of 24 December, 1935, the dispositions of the Ordinance of 31 October, 1935, mentioned above, are applicable to certain regions of the territory of Kabongo. (*Ibid.*, p. 862-863).

* * The Ordinance No. 6/Agri., of 14 January, 1936, on the cultivation, purchase and trade of cotton establishes, *inter alia*, that the Commissioner of the Province may order that all seeds kept in one or more ginning factories be disinfected within a defined space of time and in the manner he shall determine. He may also order the export of these seeds outside the limits of the working zone of the factory or the Province. (*Ibid.*, 25 janvier 1936, 25^{me} année, n° 2, p. 29).

Spain. — A Decree of 31 January, 1936, establishes, *inter alia*, the following:—

The phytopathological inspection of imported agricultural products and the deliverance of the corresponding certificates, will be effected by the authorized technical staff of the Provincial Agronomical Service and in accordance with the rules and instructions issued by the ' Dirección General ' of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock, according to the studies and experiments of the Central and Regional Stations of Phytopathology and with the requirements of the International Conventions existing on the subject.

The service of inspection for commercial quality regarding the exportation of agricultural products will be carried out by the technical staff of the Provincial Agronomical Sections in accordance with the rules and instructions issued by the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy and will be compulsory for all classes of consignments for abroad to whatever country the goods may be destined.

The certificates of commercial quality will be delivered according to the official form established for each case and will refer to the minimum conditions that will be determined. The customs houses will not authorise the shipment of the goods without the previous presentation of the above mentioned document. When an exporter wishes that other characteristics be specified on the certificate, or other commercial conditions relative to the product, with a view to obtaining better market values, he will be obliged to pay the corresponding duties, whatever the results may be.

Independently from the determinations to be adopted for the application of the Law on field pests, the phytopathological inspection of exported products will be compulsory only in cases where the importing countries require it, and for goods destined for those countries. This will be carried out by the authorized technical staff attached to the Provincial Agronomical Sections in accordance with the instructions issued by the National Phytopathological Service. The corresponding certificates will be delivered according to the forms established by the International Conventions or to special forms required by the respective importing countries. It is also permitted, on request by those interested, that the phytopathological inspection and issue of certificates may be effected by the same officials for goods destined for countries where this procedure is not required. In this case the expenses must be born by the exporters interested.

For the accomplishment of the work entrusted to the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy, a special service will be organised within this ' Dirección ', called ' Servicio Agronómico-Comercial ' directed by a Inspector General of the Corps of Agronomical ' Ingenieros ' and composed by the agronomical, commercial and administrative staff considered necessary. This Service will organise the required Sections and Offices and will act as a link between the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy and the ' Dirección General ' of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock and between the said ' Dirección ' of Commerce and the Provincial Agronomical Sections charged with the carrying out of this service.

In the Provincial Agronomical Sections where ports and frontiers exist through which agricultural products are normally exported, an Agronomical Commercial Office will be established with the technical agronomical staff chosen for this purpose by the ' Dirección General ' of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock on the proposal of the Inspector General, Chief of the ' Servicio Agronómico-Comercial ', and approved by the Director General of Commerce and Customs Policy.

Notwithstanding the dispositions of the above paragraph, the Chief of the Provincial Agronomical Sections will distribute the work to be carried out, in all cases selecting the officials most suitable.

In addition to the work entrusted to the Agronomico-Commercial Offices of the Provincial Agronomical Sections, these Sections will carry out, in accordance with the rules and instructions issued by the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy, the functions required in special circumstances in which importation or exportation of a products takes place, in relation to the export and import markets.

The Agronomical ' Ingenieros ' accredited to Spanish Embassies or Legations in foreign countries where this Service exists, will collaborate with the respective Commercial Agents for the purpose of informing the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy and the ' Dirección General ' of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock on the real causes which influence the value of the exported agricultural products on their arrival at markets abroad, suggesting those regulations that they consider most suitable for avoiding errors in the future.

In those countries that have important markets for Spanish agricultural products and where no permanent agronomical bodies exist, the Ministry of Agriculture may appoint on a temporary basis, on the proposal of the Director General of Commerce and Customs Policy, in agreement with the Director General of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock, an Agronomical ' Ingeniero ' attached to the corresponding Commercial Bureau, for the purposes mentioned in the above paragraph.

Except in cases in which the service is carried out at the request of the interested party, the phytopathological inspection and that of commercial quality and the corresponding deliverance of documents will be performed *gratis* if carried out during the ordinary working hours of the service established for the officials in the Bureau or other localities intended for this purpose.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce will approve on the proposal of the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy, and the ' Dirección General ' of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock, the scale of duties to be paid for the performance of the above mentioned inspection outside the Bureau or outside the ordinary working hours.

The funds collected for the phytopathological inspection and of commercial quality will be administered respectively by the ' Dirección General ' of Agriculture, Forests and Live-Stock and the ' Dirección General ' of Commerce and Customs Policy which will distribute them among the staff of the respective services in proportion to their participation in the work. (*Gaceta de Madrid*, 1 febrero 1936, año CCLXXV, núm. 32, págs. 982 a 984).

* * By 'Orden' of 29 February, 1936, it is announced that the International Convention relative to the organisation of locust control, signed in Rome on 31 October, 1920, has been ratified and brought into force for the following countries: Argentine Republic, France, French West Africa, Algeria, French Indo-China, Madagascar, Morocco (French Zone), Tunis, Mexico, Italy, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Cyrenaica, Yugoslavia, Uruguay, and Hungary. The countries which have adhered are the following: Spain, Australia and Egypt. (*Ibid.*, 6 marzo 1936, núm. 66, pág. 1896).

United States of America. — Notice of Quarantine No. 52 (revised) also revised rules and regulations supplemental to said Notice of Quarantine on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) have been approved on 4 December, 1935 and are effective on 5 December of the same year.

The revision of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations is issued in order to release from restriction all parts of the State of Georgia formerly included in the regulated area. This action is taken on the basis of very careful inspections made throughout the area in 1934 and 1935, with negative results. It is therefore believed that eradication efforts have been successful in Georgia and that quarantine regulations are no longer necessary in that State. No other changes are made in the regulated area. (United States Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. *Pink Bollworm Quarantine. Quarantine No. 52. Revision of Quarantine and Regulations.* [Washington], 1936, 8 pp.).

France. — By Decree of 30 October, 1935, the administrative powers of the Service of Plant Protection and Phytopathological Inspection are transferred to the Central Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture. Phytopathological inspection is put in charge of an official of the general inspection corps of Agriculture. (*Journal Officiel de la République française*, Paris, 31 octobre 1935, LXVII^e année, n^o 256, p. 11654).

* * A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture to producers and exporters of cherries to Great-Britain, indicates the formalities which must be observed for importing into that country cherries produced in the Department of Calvados and in certain cantons of the Department of Eure and which should be free from larvae of *Rhagoletis cerasi*. Attached is a model of the certificates of origin and phytosanitary. (*Ibid.*, 23 mai 1936, LXVIII^e année, n^o 121, p. 5400).

Italy. — The Royal Decree-Law No. 510 of 9 March, 1936 authorises the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests to contribute to the expenditure incurred in the control of scale insects of citrus trees during the season of 1936.

A credit of 2 100 000 lire is included, for this purpose, in the table of expenditure provided for by the said Ministry for the financial year 1935-1936. (*Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*, Roma, 8 aprile 1936, anno 77^o, n. 82, p. 994).

* * By Ministerial Decree of 24 March, 1936, a competition based on qualifications and practical skill, has been opened for obtaining eight bursaries for continuation studies in Plant Pathology and Agricultural Entomology at the Royal Institutes of research and experimentation for Phytopathology and at the Royal Observatories for plant diseases. (*Ibid.*, 22 aprile 1936, n. 93, p. 1208).

* * By Ministerial Decrees of 1 April, 1936, the control of the olive fly (*Dacus oleae*) by arsenical compounds has been declared compulsory in the whole of the provinces of Leghorn, Agrigento and Sassari, also in certain communes of the province of La Spezia, Pisa, Rome, Foggia and Messina.

The respective Provincial Syndicates for Olive-growing are entrusted with the organisation and supervision of the operations of control which should be carried out by, and at the expense of, the olive growers in the territories where the control has been made compulsory; moreover, the Syndicates will provide for the control being effected in the olive groves belonging to owners who have delayed or failed to carry out the operations; they will also advance the sums necessary to cover the costs which will be distributed between the said owners and collected by means of special registers. (Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste. *Bollettino Ufficiale*, Roma, 1^o maggio 1936, anno VIII, n. 9, p. 377).

* * The Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs has informed the International Institute of Agriculture that on 27 April, 1936, the Government of the French Republic has deposited the ratifications of the International Convention for Plant Protection signed in Rome on 16 April, 1929 [see this *Bulletin*, 1929, No. 4, pp. 50-55], for France [see this *Bulletin*, 1935, No. 6, p. 137], Morocco and Tunis. Algeria will also come within the scope of this Convention.

The said Ministry has informed the Institute that, on 4 May, 1936, the Royal Hungarian Government has deposited the ratification of the same Convention of Rome.

* * In 1935, the Provincial Syndicates of Olive-growers of Bari, Salerno, Viterbo, La Spezia, Pisa, Brindisi and Taranto, expended the sum of 130 000 lire for the control of plant and animal parasites of the olive tree.

In particular, the Syndicate of Bari allocated the sum of 26 000 lire for carrying out investigations in the control of *Dacus oleae*, *Phloeotribus scarabaeoides* and *Capnodium elaeophilum*.

The Syndicate of Viterbo has opened a competition with prizes amounting to a total of 56 000 lire for the purpose of encouraging olive growers to carry out the control of *Cycloconium oleaginum*.

The Syndicates of Salerno, Foggia, Pisa, Brindisi and Taranto have experimented, in suitable zones, in the control of *D. oleae*, while the Syndicates of Pisa and Pescara have made investigations in the control of *Liothrips oleae*.

The Syndicate of Ragusa has instituted demonstration olive groves for the control of *C. elaeophilum* and *Fomes fulvus* *.

* Communication from the National Federation of Syndicates of Olive-growers, Rome.

New Zealand. — By Resolution passed by the Hawera County Council on 10 August, 1935 and published by the Minister of Agriculture on 12 September, 1935 the Council above mentioned assumes responsibility for the administration of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1928, within the County of Hawera. (*The New Zealand Gazette*, Wellington, September 19, 1935, Numb. 67, p. 2672).

* * By Special Order made by the Taihape Borough Council on 20 September, 1935 and published by the Minister of Agriculture on 27 September, 1935 convolvulus (*Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*) is declared to be a noxious weed within the Borough of Taihape. (*Ibid.*, October 3, 1935, Numb. 69, p. 2765).

* * By Special Order made by the Waitotara County Council on 14 October, 1935 and published by the Minister of Agriculture on 29 October, 1935 barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is declared to be a noxious weed within the County of Waitotara. (*Ibid.*, October 31, 1935, Numb. 76, p. 2978).

* * By Special Order made by the Rangitikei County Council on 31 October, 1935 and published by the Minister of Agriculture on 2 November, 1935, variegated or milk-thistle (*Silybum*) is declared to be a noxious weed within the County of Rangitikei. (*Ibid.*, November 7, 1935, Numb. 82, p. 3102).

* * By Special Order made by the Waipawa County Council on 11 November, 1935 and published by the Minister of Agriculture on 26 November, 1935, African boxthorn [*Lycium ferocissimum*], hemlock [*Conium maculatum*] and star thistle [*Centaurea calcitrapa*] are declared to be noxious weeds within the County of Waipawa. (*Ibid.*, November 28, 1935, Numb. 87, p. 3366).

Peru. — By Resolution of 2 January, 1936, the sugar cane plantations in the valley of Santa Catalina, province of Trujillo are declared infested by the mosaic disease and consequently it is prohibited to remove or transport cuttings from the said valley, either for planting or consumption, destined for other valleys of the Republic or for markets. (*La Vida Agrícola*, Lima (Perú), febrero 1.º de 1936, vol. XIII, no. 147, pág. 173).

* * In order to avoid the introduction of Panama disease (*Fusarium cú-bense*), the Resolution of 3 January, 1936, strictly prohibits the introduction into the country of banana plants or parts of these plants (shoots, leaves, etc.) coming from abroad. (*Ibid.*, págs. 171 a 173).

* * Having determined the existence of 'arrebato' (*Dysdercus ruficollis*) and 'gorgojo de la chupadera' (*Gasterocercodes gossypii*) in the cotton crops of the valley of Jequetepeque, Province of Pacasmayo, the Supreme Resolution No. 22 of 31 January, 1936, prohibits the cultivation of cotton 'socas' in the whole of the said valley, also the existence of cotton plants of the variety 'País'.

Cotton may only be sown in the months of May and June.

The destruction and burning of cotton debris, also removal of the roots should be completely finished before 15 March of each year. (*Ibid.*, marzo 10. de 1936, núm. 148, pág. 255).

* * A Ministerial Resolution approves the regulation of the said Supreme Resolution No. 22 of 31 January, 1936. (*Ibid.*, págs. 255 a 257).

Poland * — By Decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, dated 15 September, 1935, the extermination of woolly apple aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum*) has been made compulsory in all places where apple trees are found to be attacked by this insect.

It is forbidden to plant or utilise for the purpose of improving the quality of apple trees, trees of this species attacked by the woolly apple aphid or showing traces of damage caused by this pest; it is also forbidden to buy or sell infested apple trees.

The sale of apple trees originating from nurseries where the woolly apple aphid has appeared after 1 July is forbidden up to 1 September of the following year.

With a view to preventing the spread of this pest, the voivode, on the advice of the competent Plant Protection Station, may forbid, by Ordinance concerning the whole county or the different districts, the sale of fruit trees of all sorts on the markets and in the fairs.

The competent staroste, also on the advice of the Plant Protection Station, may order the destruction, within a determined period of time, of apple trees infested by the woolly aphid to such an extent that the attempts at extermination of the insect are considered useless by the above mentioned Station.

The direct control of the woolly apple aphid will be in the hands of the administrations of the interested communes.

The staff appointed by the Chambers of Agriculture and the authorities of the autonomous administrations of the district are expected to collaborate with the governmental authorities in the control and in the carrying out of the provisions of the present Decree.

The extermination of the woolly apple aphid and the control of this operation in State lands administered by governmental organs are entrusted to these organisations.

The Decree of 8 August, 1928, relative to the extermination of the woolly apple aphid is revoked.

* * By another Decree of the same date, in the case of the appearance of large numbers of field rodents (*Muridae*, *Arvicolidae*, *Spermophilus guttatus* and *Cricetus frumentarius*), the voivodes, after consultation with the respective Chambers of Agriculture, may make the extermination of these rodents compulsory, by Ordinance.

* According to a communication from the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to the International Institute of Agriculture.

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 VIII. Pineapple insects and some related pests (pp. 133-157, figs. 52-60).
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Campaña contra la langosta.
II. Inspección fitopatológica.
Servicio nacional.
Servicio internacional.]

III. Investigación y experimentación.

Reseña de los trabajos realizados por las Estaciones de Fitopatología Agrícola en el año 1934.

IV. Apéndice.

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[This treatise, of a practical and popular nature, is intended to make known the causes of the diseases of horticultural plants, to enable their identification and to appreciate their seriousness, but chiefly to give instruction on present means for prevention and control.]

In addition to an introduction this volume includes the following chapters:—

I. Causes inorganiques des maladies.

II. Causes organiques des maladies.

III. Moyens de lutte.

IV. Principaux insectes et maladies des arbres fruitiers.

V. Principaux insectes et maladies des plantes maraichères.

VI. Principaux insectes et maladies des plantes ornementales et de pépinières].

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NOTES

International Competition for the Discovery of a Preventive Remedy against the Cotton Worm. — The Royal Agricultural Society of Egypt has opened a competition with a prize of 20,000 Egyptian pounds, to be awarded to the competitor who discovers a preventive remedy against the cotton worm (*Prodenia litura*) which is at the same time harmless to human beings and animals and has no noxious effects on farming.